Amendments to the Claims:

Claims 2, 12 and 14 are cancelled. Claims 1, 3-11, 13 and 15 are amended herein. Claim 16 is added. No new matter is added. Accordingly, claims 1, 3-11, 13, 15 and 16 are pending.

1. (Presently Amended) An optical fibre receiver for an opto-electronic integrated circuit (OEIC), comprising ~~consisting essentially of~~ at least one photo-receiver (11) and at least one transimpedance amplifier, wherein

(i) the photo-receiver (11) is divided into several partial photo-diodes (D1, D2, D3, D4) in order to consist ~~, or consists~~ of a number of individual photo-diodes, wherein the size of the partial photo-diodes is adapted to that of a spot of light projected onto the photo-receiver (11);

(ii) each partial photo-diode (D1, D2, D3, D4) is connected to an own transimpedance amplifier (20, 21, 22, 23), and the electrical output signals of the transimpedance amplifiers (20, 21, 22, 23) are combined electrically by a summing amplifier (30); and

(iii) wherein at least the photo-receiver (11), the transimpedance amplifiers and the summing amplifier (30) are monolithic integrated onto a chip together with other circuit components.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Presently Amended) The fibre receiver according to ~~Claims 1 and 2~~ claim 1, wherein the receiver is manufactured in a CMOS technology.

4. (Presently Amended) The fibre receiver according to ~~Claims 1 and 2~~ claim 1, wherein the receiver is manufactured in a bipolar technology.

5. (Presently Amended) The fibre receiver according to ~~Claims 1 and 2~~ claim 1, wherein the receiver is manufactured in a BiCMOS technology.

6. (Presently Amended) The fibre receiver according to ~~Claims 1 or 2~~ one of the preceding claims, wherein the receiver, which is an integrated component of the monolithic circuit, ~~in particular~~ comprising the photo-receiver (11) having a size up to substantially 1mm diameter (d2).

7. (Presently Amended) The fibre receiver according to claim 1, wherein the transimpedance amplifiers (20, 21, 22, 23) are provided as operational amplifier circuits.

8. (Presently Amended) The fibre receiver according to ~~Claims 1 or 7~~ one of the claims 1 or 7, wherein the transimpedance amplifiers (20, 21, 22, 23) ~~(21, 22, 23, 20)~~ are wired as current-voltage converters.

9. (Presently Amended) The fibre receiver according to ~~Claim~~ claim 1, wherein four partial regions (D1, D2, D3, D4) of the photo-receiver (11) are provided as separate photo-diodes~~, in particular~~ having between each other an optically or electrically insensitive intermediate zone (12).

10. (Presently Amended) A method ~~of~~ for receiving a high frequency light signal in an optical receiver (11) at an end of an optical fibre, ~~in particular a relatively thick plastic fibre,~~ wherein a spot of light projected by the fibre onto the optical receiver (11) falls on several individual regions (D1, D2, D3, D4) of the optical receiver (11), these regions being electrically decoupled from ~~one another~~ each other or having ~~substantially~~ no essential electrical conductance ~~between~~ to each other, wherein the size of the several individual regions is adapted to that of the spot of light, or vice versa, and wherein each electrical signal provided by each individual region is connected to an independent, high-bandwidth amplifier (20, 21, 22, 23), thereafter they are electrically combined (30).

11. (Presently Amended) The method according to ~~Claim 10~~ one of the claims 10 or 16, wherein the spot of light is of an order of magnitude of substantially 1mm diameter or less, but of a relatively large area.

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Presently Amended) The method according to ~~Claim 10~~ one of the claims 10, 11 or 16, wherein each individual region (D1, D2, D3, D4) of the optical receiver (11) is smaller than the spot of light~~, or is smaller~~ or than a total area of the optical receiver (11) at the end of the optical fibre.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Presently Amended) The method according to claim 10, ~~Claim 10~~ wherein the optical receiver (11) converts substantially concurrently an optical signal from the same fibre ~~substantially concurrently~~ into several corresponding electrical signals~~, in particular~~ by several independent photo-diodes acting as individual regions.

16. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the optical fibre is a relatively thick plastic fibre.